

aircraft to continue in use. Individual airports would still be allowed to opt-out of this measure by choosing to accommodate these noisier business jets. Also, the act would not take effect until fully 3 years after enactment, allowing ample time for businesses to adapt to the new regulations.

Mr. President, I believe that this bill represents a significant step forward in the ongoing efforts to control aircraft noise, and I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4109

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Aircraft Noise Reduction Act of 2006".

SEC. 2. OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT NOT MEETING STAGE 3 NOISE LEVELS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 475 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 47534. Prohibition on operating certain aircraft weighing 75,000 pounds or less not complying with stage 3 noise levels

"(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (b), (c), or (d), a person may not operate a civil subsonic turbojet with a maximum weight of 75,000 pounds or less to or from an airport in the United States unless the Secretary of Transportation finds that the aircraft complies with stage 3 noise levels.

"(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to aircraft operated only outside the 48 contiguous States.

"(c) OPT-OUT.—Subsection (a) shall not apply at an airport where the airport operator has notified the Secretary that it wants to continue to permit the operation of civil subsonic turbojets with a maximum weight of 75,000 pounds or less that do not comply with stage 3 noise levels. The Secretary shall post the notices received under this subsection on its website or in another place easily accessible to the public.

"(d) LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall permit a person to operate Stage 1 and Stage 2 aircraft with a maximum weight of 75,000 pounds or less to or from an airport in the contiguous 48 States in order—

"(1) to sell, lease, or use the aircraft outside the 48 contiguous States;

"(2) to scrap the aircraft;

"(3) to obtain modifications to the aircraft to meet stage 3 noise levels;

"(4) to perform scheduled heavy maintenance or significant modifications on the aircraft at a maintenance facility located in the contiguous 48 States;

"(5) to deliver the aircraft to an operator leasing the aircraft from the owner or return the aircraft to the lessor;

"(6) to prepare or park or store the aircraft in anticipation of any of the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (5); or

"(7) to divert the aircraft to an alternative airport in the 48 contiguous States on account of weather, mechanical, fuel air traffic control or other safety reasons while conducting a flight in order to perform any of the activities described in paragraphs (1) through (6).

"(e) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the section may be construed as interfering

with, nullifying, or otherwise affecting determinations made by the Federal Aviation Administration, or to be made by the Administration, with respect to applications under part 161 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, that were pending on the date of enactment of the Aircraft Noise Reduction Act of 2006."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 47531 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "47529, or 47530" and inserting "47529, 47530, or 47534".

(2) Section 47532 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking "47528-47531" and inserting "47528 through 47531 or 47534".

(3) The chapter analysis for chapter 475 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 47533 the following:

"47534. Prohibition on operating certain aircraft weighing 75,000 pounds or less not complying with stage 3 noise levels".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 626 RELATING TO THE RETIREMENT OF LINDA E. SEBOLD

Mr. FRIST submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 626

Whereas Linda E. Sebold has faithfully served the United States Senate for more than 33 years;

Whereas Linda began her service to the Senate as an assistant in the Disbursing Office in 1973;

Whereas Linda became the Committee Scheduling Coordinator for the Daily Digest in 1978 and was promoted to Editor of the Daily Digest in 1999;

Whereas Linda has been a leader in implementing technological advances in the preparation of the Daily Digest;

Whereas Linda has made a significant contribution to continuity of government planning;

Whereas, during her 33½ year tenure, she has at all times discharged the difficult duties and responsibilities of her office with extraordinary efficiency, aplomb, and devotion;

Whereas Linda's service to the Senate has been marked by her personal commitment to the highest standards of excellence; and

Whereas Linda is retiring after more than 33 years service to the United States Senate; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Linda E. Sebold be and hereby is commended for her outstanding service to her country and to the United States Senate.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Linda E. Sebold.

SENATE RESOLUTION 627—COMMEMORATING THE ONE-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF THE NOVEMBER 9, 2005, TERRORIST ATTACKS IN AMMAN, JORDAN

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 627

Whereas on November 9, 2005, a series of terrorist bombs exploded at the Radisson, Hyatt, and Days Inn hotels in Amman, Jordan, resulting in the deaths of scores of civilians and the injuries of hundreds of others;

Whereas Jordan has been targeted in several terrorist attacks over the past few years and likely remains a target for Islamic extremists;

Whereas Jordan provided unequivocal support to the United States after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks;

Whereas Jordan has arrested suspected terrorists with possible ties to Osama bin Laden's Al Qaeda organization and has provided other critical support to the global war on terrorism; and

Whereas Jordan remains a firm ally of the United States in the global war against terrorism and in helping to achieve a lasting peace in the Middle East: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) notes with sorrow the one-year anniversary of the November 9, 2005, terrorist attacks in Amman, Jordan;

(2) condemns in the strongest possible terms the November 9, 2005, terrorist attacks;

(3) expresses its ongoing condolences to the families and friends of those individuals who were killed in the attacks and its sympathies to those individuals who were injured;

(4) reiterates its support of the Jordanian people and their government;

(5) values the strong and lasting friendship between Jordan and the United States and the continuing cooperation of the two nations in political, economic, and humanitarian endeavors; and

(6) expresses its readiness to support and assist the Jordanian authorities in their efforts to pursue, disrupt, undermine, and dismantle the networks that plan and carry out such terrorist attacks as the November 9, 2005, terrorist attacks in Amman, Jordan.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce S. Res. 627 commemorating the 1-year anniversary of the November 9, 2005, terrorist attacks in Amman, Jordan and reaffirming the support of the United States for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as an important ally in combating terrorism in the region.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has been a steadfast friend and ally of the United States in the war against terrorism. Sadly, on November 9, 2005, Jordan itself became a victim of terrorism. Terrorists attacked western hotels in its capital city, Amman, killing and injuring scores of people.

This bill condemns the terrorist attacks that took place on November 9 and reaffirms the support of the U.S. Government for the Jordanian people and their government.

SENATE RESOLUTION 628—SUPPORTING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATION'S NAUTICAL CHARTING AND RELATED SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMS, WHICH FORMED THE BASIS FOR WHAT IS TODAY THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. GREGG, Mr. LOTT, Mr. REED, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. VITTER, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr.

AKAKA, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SMITH, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. COCHRAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 628

Whereas the Act of February 10, 1807 (chapter VIII; 2 Stat. 4113), signed by President Thomas Jefferson, authorized and requested the President "to cause a survey be taken of the coast of the United States...together with such other matters as he may deem proper for completing an accurate chart of every part of the coasts";

Whereas the Coast Survey was established to carry out the duties established under such Act, and was the first Federal science agency of the United States;

Whereas over time additional duties, including geodetic surveying and tide and current monitoring and predictions, were bestowed upon the agency, which was first known as the U.S. Coast Survey and later the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey;

Whereas, in addition to providing charts and information vital to the young nation's economic and commercial success, such pioneering agency led some of the nation's earliest oceanographic research, undertaking surveys of the Gulf Stream to determine temperatures, depths, direction, and velocity as well as the character of the seafloor and forms of vegetation and marine life;

Whereas the early technicians and scientists of such agency invented and supported the development of many innovative tools that led to advances in hydrographic, shoreline, and geodetic surveying and cartographic methods, the first real-time water level stations, and deep-sea anchoring;

Whereas during the 20th century such agency, by then re-named the Coast and Geodetic Survey, advanced the development and marine applications of electronics and acoustics, including the development of Radar Acoustic Ranging, radio sono-buoys and the Roberts Radio Current Meter Buoy;

Whereas throughout their history these programs have provided services in support of the Nation's commerce and defense serving in all theaters of the Civil War and in World Wars I and II as hydrographers, cartographers, topographers, and scouts, including the production of more than 100 million maps and charts for U.S. and Allied forces;

Whereas our Nation's interests and economy became increasingly interwoven with the marine and atmospheric environment, a number of Federal science agencies with complimentary functions, including the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, were combined with such agency to create the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA);

Whereas today these mapping and charting, geodesy, and tide and current data programs are located in the National Ocean Service of NOAA, in the Coast Survey, the National Geodetic Survey, and the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services;

Whereas these programs promote NOAA's commerce and transportation goals and continue to support the research, development and application of state-of-the-art surveying, mapping, charting, ocean observing, modeling, and Internet-based product delivery services to promote safe and efficient commerce and transportation and contributing to the advancement of integrated ocean and earth observing systems;

Whereas, these programs continue to demonstrate relevance, value, importance, and service promoting and employing innovative partnerships with other agencies, State and local authorities, academia, and the private sector;

Whereas, these programs work internationally as the United States representative to the International Hydrographic Organization and through other organizations to promote integrated and uniform standards, protocols, formats, and services;

Whereas in addition to commerce and transportation these programs also advance NOAA's weather and water, climate, and ecosystem missions including marine resource conservation, coastal management, and the protection of life and property from coastal storms and other hazards, as most recently demonstrated in responding to and facilitating the recovery of communities and commerce in the hurricane stricken Gulf Coast;

Whereas the devotion, industry, efficiency, and enterprise of these people and programs over their 200-year history have set an enviable record of public service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that for over 200 years, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and its predecessor agencies have been providing the Nation research, service, and stewardship of the marine environment, through products and services that protect lives and property, strengthen the economy, and support and sustain our coastal and marine resources;

(2) recognizes the vision of President Thomas Jefferson in supporting the advancement of science, and the survey of the coast in particular, to the welfare and commercial success of the Nation;

(3) recognizes the contributions made over the past 200 years by the past and current employees and officers of the Office of Coast Survey, the National Geodetic Survey, and the Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to salute and share in the planned celebrations of these historic programs during 2007 with ceremonies designed to give appropriate recognition to one of our oldest and most respected Federal agencies on the occasion of its bicentennial anniversary.

SENATE RESOLUTION 629—ESTABLISHING A PROCEDURE FOR AFFIXING AND REMOVING PERMANENT ARTWORK AND SEMI-PERMANENT ARTWORK IN THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL AND IN THE SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 629

Resolved,

SECTION 1. STANDARDS FOR PERMANENT ARTWORK AND SEMI-PERMANENT ARTWORK.

No permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork may be affixed to or removed from the walls, floors, or ceilings of the public spaces and committee rooms of the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate office buildings unless—

(1) the Senate Commission on Art—

(A) has recommended the affixation or removal; and

(B) in the case of an affixation of permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork—

(i) has recommended an appropriate location for the affixation; and

(ii) has determined that—

(I) not less than 25 years have passed since the death of any subject in a portrait included in the permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork; and

(II) not less than 25 years have passed since the commemorative event that is to be portrayed in the permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork; and

(2) the Senate has passed a Senate resolution approving the recommendation of the Senate Commission on Art.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that prior to making a recommendation to affix any permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork to the walls, floors, or ceilings of the public spaces and committee rooms of the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate office buildings, the Senate Commission on Art should consider, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The significance of the original, intended, or existing permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork in the installation space proposed for the additional permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork.

(2) The existing conditions of the surface of the proposed installation space.

(3) The last time fixed art was added to the proposed installation space.

(4) The amount of area available for the installation of permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork in the proposed installation space.

(5) The opinion of the Curatorial Advisory Board on such affixation.

SEC. 3. CREATION OF ARTWORK.

If a request to affix permanent artwork or semi-permanent artwork to the walls, floors, or ceilings of the public spaces and committee rooms of the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate office buildings meets the requirements of section 1, the Senate Commission on Art shall select the artist and shall supervise and direct the creation of the artwork and the application of the artwork to the selected surface.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this resolution—

(1) **PERMANENT ARTWORK.**—The term "permanent artwork" means artwork that when applied directly to a wall, ceiling, or floor has become part of the fabric of the building, based on a consideration of relevant factors including—

(A) the original intent when the artwork was applied;

(B) the method of application;

(C) the adaptation or essentialness of the artwork to the building; and

(D) whether the removal of the artwork would cause damage to either the artwork or the surface that contains it.

(2) **SEMI-PERMANENT ARTWORK.**—The term "semi-permanent artwork" means artwork that when applied directly to the surface of a wall, ceiling, or floor can be removed without damaging the artwork or the surface to which the artwork is applied.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 123—PROVIDING FOR CORRECTION TO THE ENROLLMENT OF THE BILL H.R. 5946

Mr. STEVENS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES 123

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) That, in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 5946, the Clerk of the House shall make the following corrections:

(1) In the table of contents, strike the item relating to section 702 and redesignate the item relating to section 703 as relating to section 702.

(2) In title VII, strike section 702 and redesignate section 703 as section 702.